Delving into the World Inside Prisons for Safety, Health, and Isolation*

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This social science research focuses on the impact of prisons on crime rates and socioeconomic disparities. However, the penal institutions are often disregarded, creating a significant gap in understanding its true effect. This paper takes a look at the prison, their function in rehabilitation efforts, their role as setting for violence, healthcare provision, and the isolation experienced in solitary confinement. Recent studies indicate that fewer inmates are involved in programs now compared to the 1980's, and prisoners face more violence, sickness, and isolation. These conditions question if prisons are really treating people with dignity and respect, and how these acts will affect people who recently joined the society again.

1 Introduction

This paper explores how prisons impact crime and inequality. Prisons are often overlooked compared to other institutions such as schools or hospitals. We are focusing on the US, where the concept of "mass incarceration" is a big issue, in other words there are a lot of people in prison, especially Black men with limited education. This mostly happens due to strict laws against Black men and inequality that rise upon the issue. Researchers have studied incarceration in various angles, examining its effects on how prisons affect crime rates, labor markets, health outcomes, and family dynamics. Despite debates over rehabilitation, it is still hard for them to get jobs and be accepted in society. This paper takes a unique perspective, where we view US penal institutions as "total institutions" where individuals face constricted control and minimal autonomy. We are exploring key issues such as overcrowding, violence, health challenges, and the harsh realities of solitary confinement. By understanding what happens inside prisons, we can gain a deeper understanding of the problems of mass incarceration and work towards making things better. → We can add details after we decide what data and model we are going to use (Ex. Rate has increased 80% over 1990 to 2020)

*Code and data are available at: https://github.com/siru1366/us-mass-incarceration.git.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows. Section 2….

2 Data

2.1 Source

The paper used for replication is "Inside the Box: Safety, Health, and Isolation in Prison," which mainly analyzes the impact of prisons on safety and health, and specifically includes data from the new coronavirus pandemic.

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics, Bureau of Justice Statistics Report, Jail Inmates in 2018, U.S. Population FRED Data, World Prison Population Data, and Western B. and Pettit B data

2.2 Methodology

All data are not obtained directly through surveys or sampling statistics; rather, they are derived through meticulous processing and calculation based on pre-existing datasets.

mass incarceration.xlsx

incarceration 1925-2019

2.3 Features

mass incarceration.xlsx

incarceration 1925-2019 Year:1925-2019 Prison: integer number Prison rate per(100k) : easy to read and compare Jail Total Population Total Rate

world incarceration rates rate rate18

cumulative risk race :w(white) b(black) Lack of data on other ethnic minorities

education cohort risk

COVID-19 Cases in State and Federal Prison Systems.csv Prison System Incarcerated Tested Incarcerated Positive, Incarcerated Deaths, Staff Positive, Staff Deaths, Incarcerated Case rate per 1,000 Scrape Date Staff Case rate per 1,000 state

statepop.csv: sate abbreviation

all-states-history.csv:

2.4 Measurement:

Enrollment in Drug, Education, Job Training Programs, and Work Assignment, State Prisoners, by Region Original data comes from two prison questionnaires For example, the sample for the 2004 survey was drawn from two different documents. The primary archive includes a list of 1,549 state prisons from the June 30, 2000, BJS 2000 Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities. The secondary archive includes 36 prisons open between June 30, 2000, and April 1, 2003. The sampling design required a stratified two-stage selection process. In the initial phase, 14 male and 7 female facilities were identified based on the gender ratio within prisons. The remaining facilities are divided into 16 levels based on geographic region and the male and female population within each prison. The weighting procedure involves assigning each inmate a base weight and three adjustment factors to obtain the final weight for the survey. Data was collected through face-to-face interviews with prisoners using computer-assisted personal interviewing techniques.

Cumulative COVID-19 Case Rates among Those in Prison and General Population, by State: March 2020 to January 2021

3 Result

3.1 Over trend

Mass incarceration, as outlined by Garland (2001), refers to the historical phenomenon characterized by exceptionally high rates of imprisonment, particularly affecting marginalized populations. It signifies the confinement of vast numbers of individuals within prisons, coupled with the enduring legal and financial barriers they encounter upon reintegration into society, as described by Younes (2014).

From 1925 to 1972, the incarceration rate in the United States exhibited a period of relative stability, punctuated by minor fluctuations. However, since the 1970s, the number of inmates in the U.S. has surged dramatically, increasing by over sixfold, as noted by Manza and Uggen (2006: 95). Following its peak in 2007, incarceration rates have seen a slight decline over the past decade. However, they remain approximately five times higher than the average rate observed throughout the 20th century.

This underscores the continued importance of mass incarceration as a pressing issue in the United States. It highlights the need for further research to fully examine its effects on various aspects including health, property ownership and personal growth. Furthermore, understanding its socioeconomic impact and exploring effective rehabilitation and reintegration strategies are important steps to address this multifaceted problem and build a more just and equitable society. Figure 1

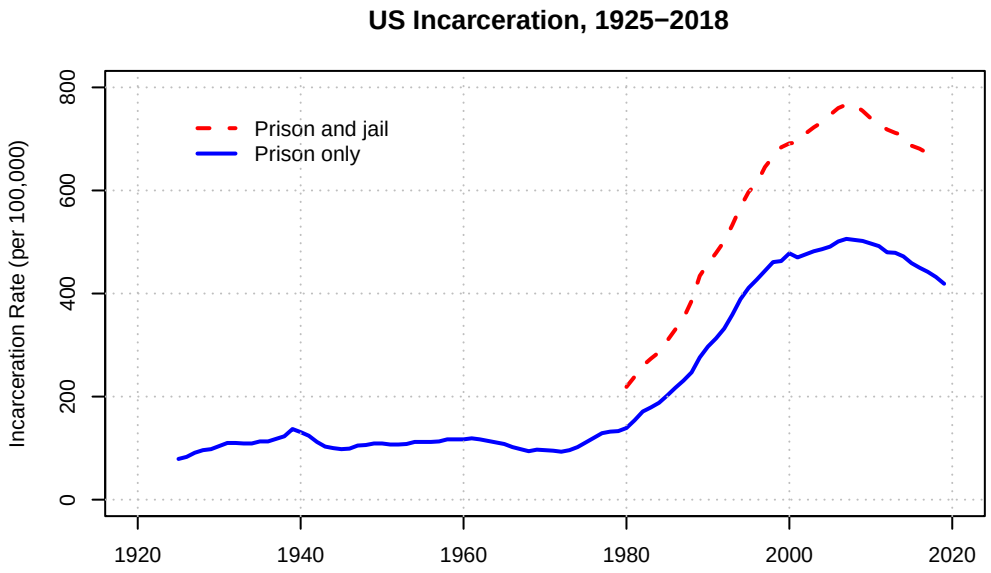

Figure 1: US Incarceration, 1925-2018

In addition to examining the trajectory of incarceration rates within the United States over time, it is equally imperative to conduct horizontal comparisons by scrutinizing incarceration rates across different countries. Such comparisons enable us to discern whether mass incarceration is a global phenomenon or if it manifests as a more acute issue within the United States. Data regarding prison population rates per 100,000 of the national population is accessible through the online public data platform World Prison Brief. This resource provides updated country information on a monthly basis, drawing primarily from governmental or other authoritative sources, thereby ensuring the data's timeliness and reliability. After acquiring the most recent data, we encountered complexity in processing the information for over 200 countries. Consequently, we streamlined our analysis by selecting a subset of 20 representative countries. Subsequently, we utilized this refined dataset to generate informative charts and visualizations.

It can be readily inferred from graphical representations and pertinent research that the United States holds the title of the world's foremost incarcerator, detaining a higher percentage of its population than any other nation.

Figure 2

Some of our data is of penguins (**?@fig-bill**), from Horst, Hill, and Gorman (2020).

Figure 6

Talk way more about it.

We run the model in R (R Core Team 2022) using the `rstanarm` package of Goodrich et al. (2022). We use the default priors from `rstanarm`.

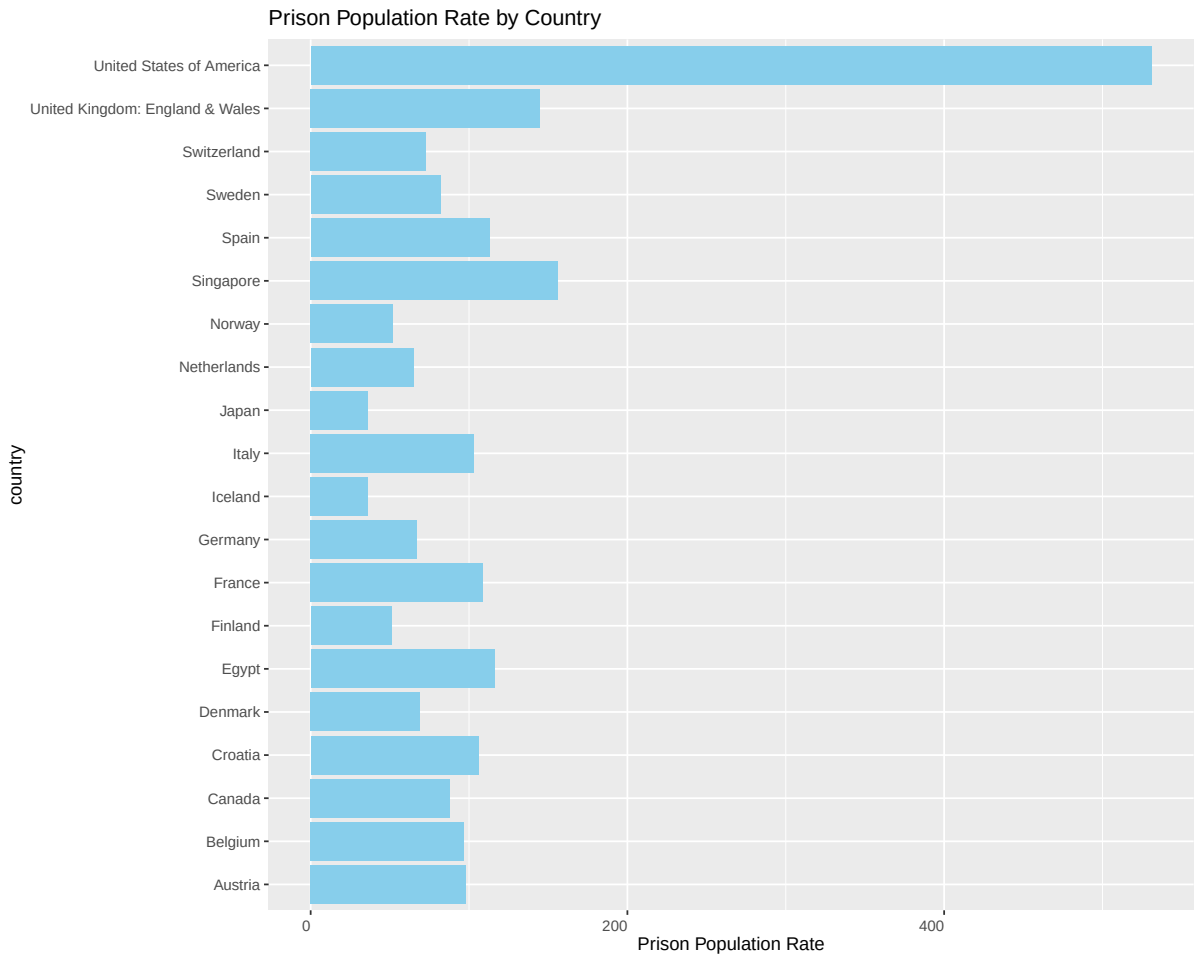

Figure 2: Relationship between wing length and width

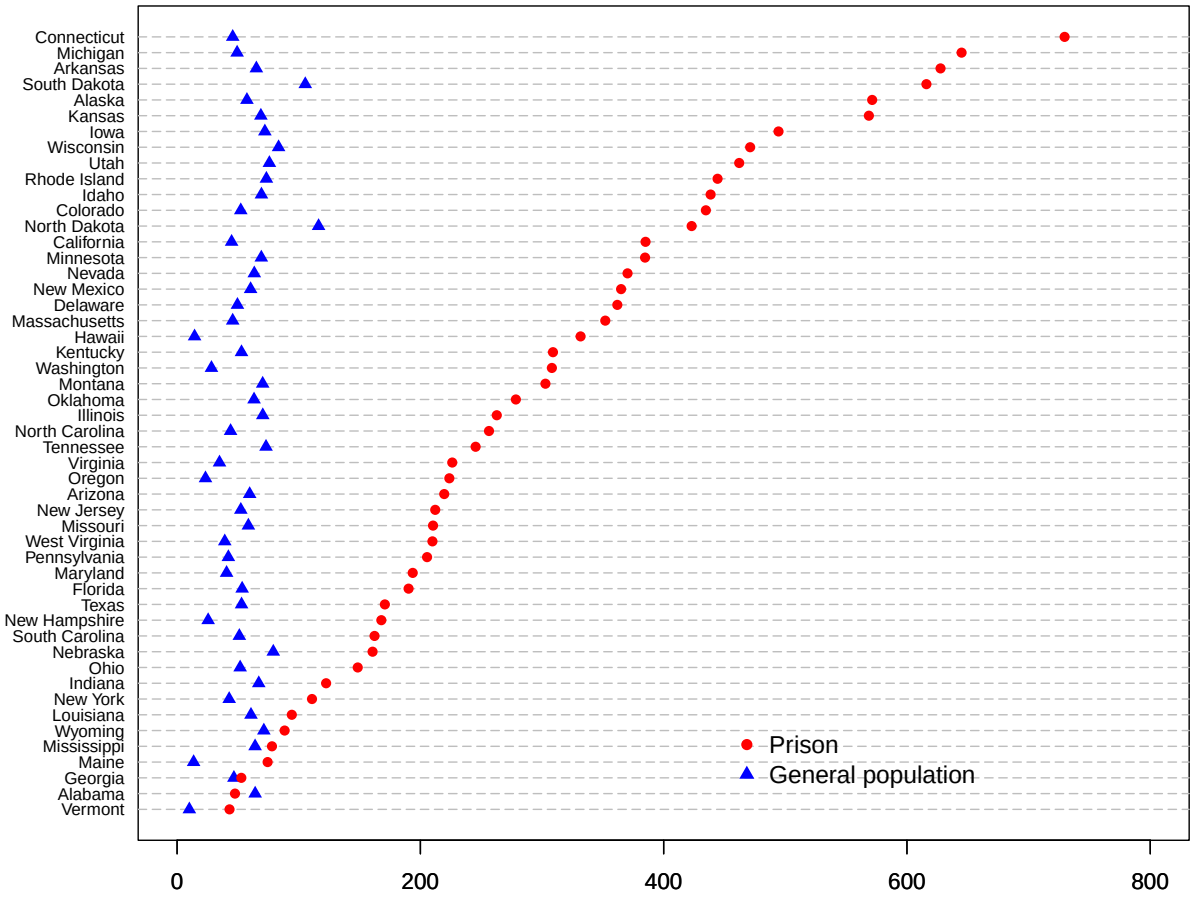

Figure 3: Relationship between wing length and width

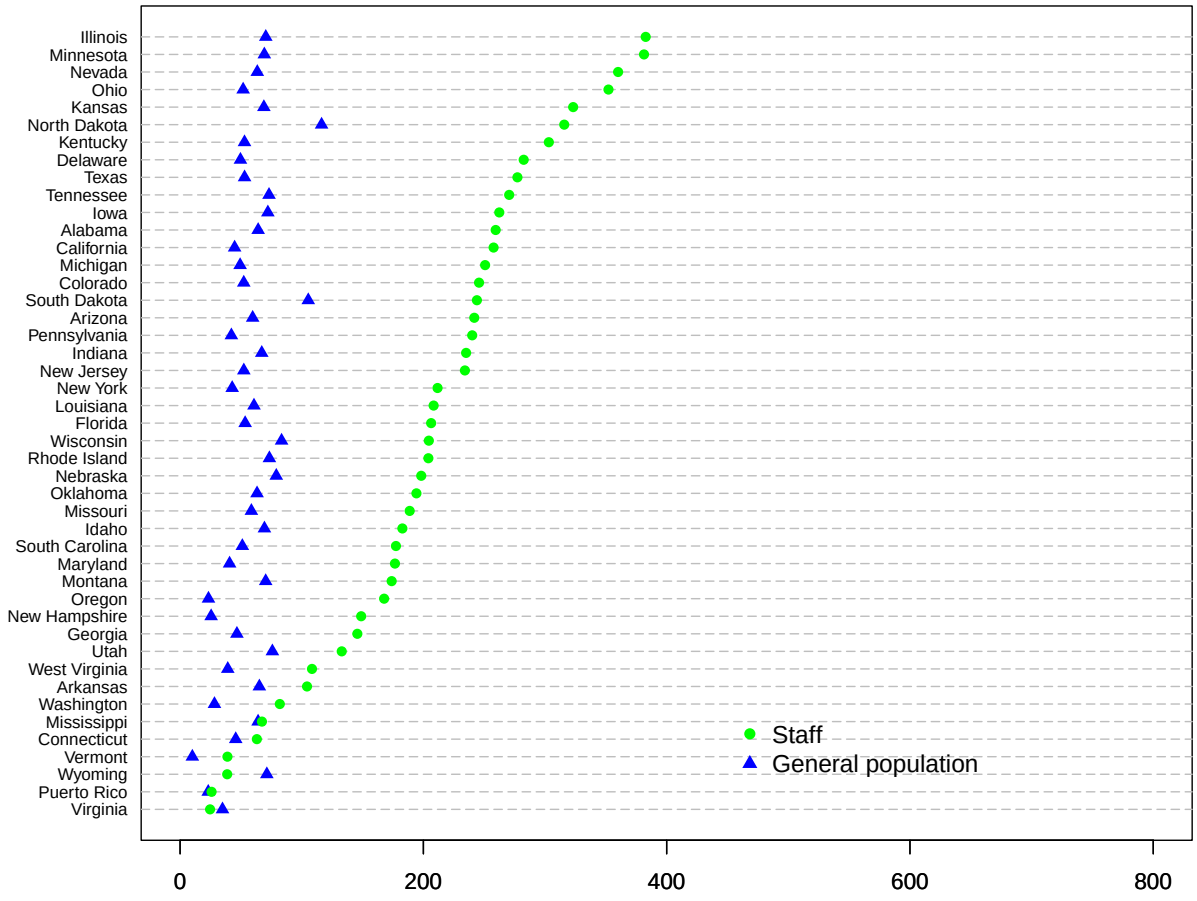

Figure 4: Bills of penguins

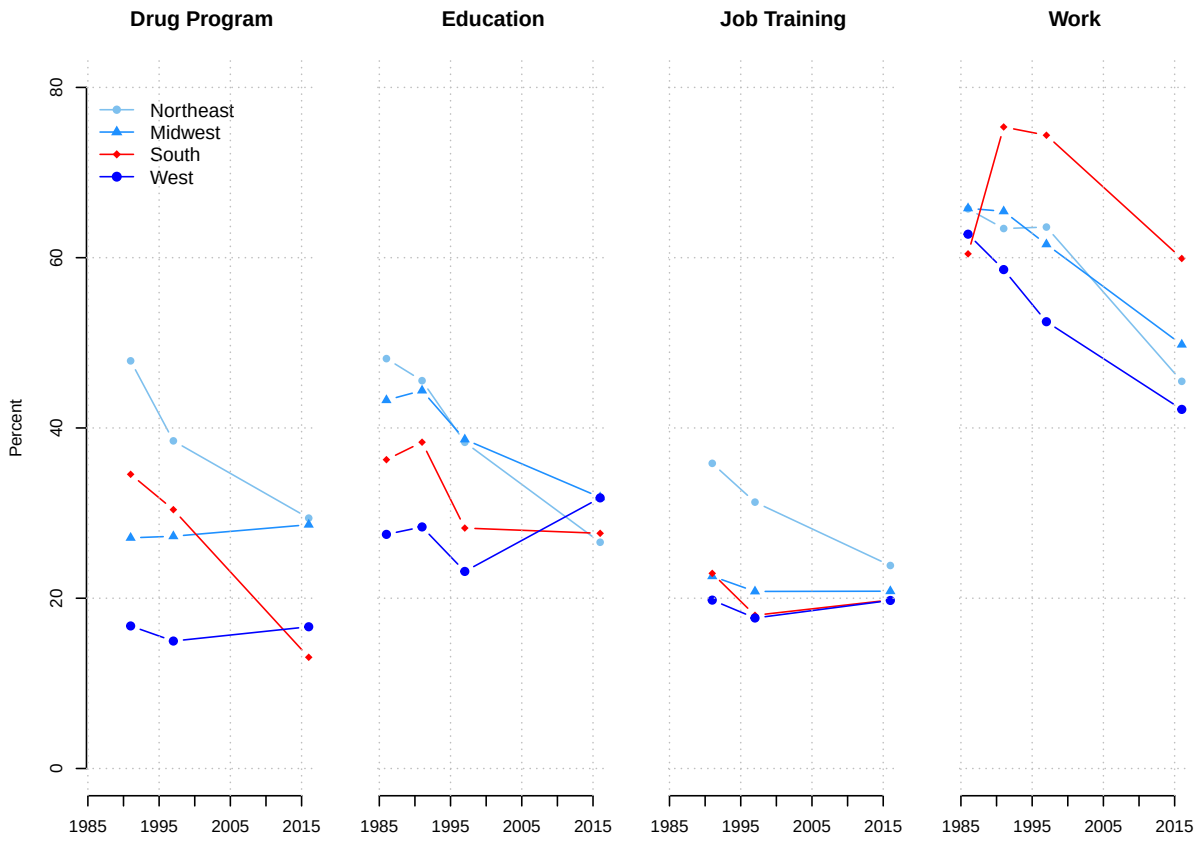

Figure 5: Relationship between wing length and width

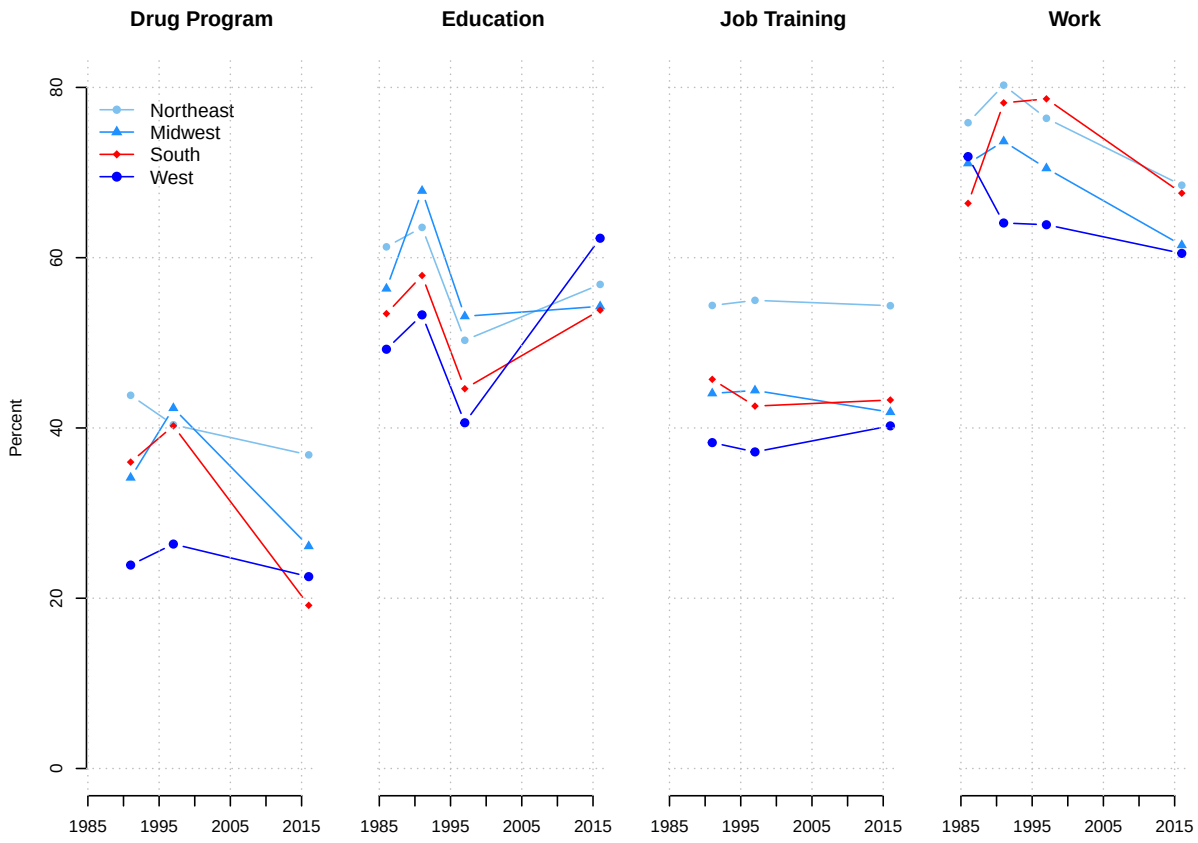

Figure 6: Relationship between wing length and width

4 Discussion

4.1 First discussion point

If my paper were 10 pages, then should be be at least 2.5 pages. The discussion is a chance to show off what you know and what you learnt from all this.

4.2 Second discussion point

4.3 Third discussion point

4.4 Weaknesses and next steps

Weaknesses and next steps should also be included.

Appendix

A Additional data details

B Model details

B.1 Posterior predictive check

B.2 Diagnostics

References

Goodrich, Ben, Jonah Gabry, Imad Ali, and Sam Brilleman. 2022. "Rstanarm: Bayesian Applied Regression Modeling via Stan." https://mc-stan.org/rstanarm/.

Horst, Allison Marie, Alison Presmanes Hill, and Kristen B Gorman. 2020. *Palmerpenguins: Palmer Archipelago (Antarctica) Penguin Data*. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.3960218.

R Core Team. 2022. *R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing*. Vienna, Austria: R Foundation for Statistical Computing. https://www.R-project.org/.